

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1875.

Amusements To-Day.

Booth's Theatre Jane Shore and Black-Eyed Sunn. Rewery Theatre- Mai as a Ma ch Hare. Central Park Gard a - Sunnigs Nights' Concerts. Firth Avenue Theatre—The Big Bonanza. Matinea Brand Opera House-Twelve Temptations. Lyceum The atre-Große-Geroffs.
Betropolitan Theatre-Parisin Can Can,
Olympic Theatre-Variety. Matines
Park Theatre-La Belle Galates. Majines. Robinson Hatl - Giroft - Groda. Son Francisco Minstrela Broadway and 29th st. Theatre Comique - Variety. Matters. Union Square Theatre-The Two Orphans. Wallack's Theatre Lady of Lyons

Cov. Tilden and the Appropriation Bills.

Gov. TILDEN has just entered upon the discharge of duties which will occupy his time for the next four weeks, and attract to him the attention of the whole people. When the Legislature adjourned, it left on his table about two hundred and fifty bills. which he must dispose of in the ensuing thirty days. Many of these bills involve important principles, and Gov. TILDEN'S action thereon will be watched with peculiar interest.

But in some respects the most important of the bills that await the Governor's approval or condemnation, are those which appropriate the public money; and because of that novel and unprecedented provision in our amended Constitution which empowers him to veto any item in such bills while approving the remainder. his mode of exercising this peculiar executive function for the first time in the history of the country will arrest special at-

Among the appropriation bills which must pass the ordeal of Gov. TILDEN'S scrutiny is that curious jumble of honesty and venality, of upright dealing and sneaking rascality, entitled "An act making appropriations for certain expenses of government, and for supplying deficiencies in former appropriations," but better known as the Supply bill. For years past this bill has been made the pack horse for carrying through big and little schemes which could never have reached the vaults of the treasury in any other way. Long ago the lobby and their friends in the Senate and Assembly learned, when their jobs had failed elsewhere or were too barefaced to be introduced except in company with decent-looking associates, to smuggle them into the Supply bill. And so in process of time this bill came to be the refuge of lavish gifts to charitable associations and of rich largesses to projects of doubtful quality, and of little bits of favoritism and till-tapping and downright stealing. and of schemes which could not be trusted to stand on their own merits, and many of which, had they dared to enter the halls of the Legislature alone, would have been laughed out of doors by even the roguish members, while the honest ones would

have kicked their promoters down stairs. The strength of this strange combination of honesty and corruption heretofore has consisted in the fact that the Supply bill always contained a good many appropriations which were absolutely necessary to carry on the State Government, and hence the Governor could not afford to veto it; and inasmuch as he must sign it as a whole, the rascally beneficiaries were therefore just as sure of their money as the most meritorious. This fortunately is not the case now. The Governor can discriminate between the items, laying his approving hand upon the good and setting his heel

For many years the Supply bills have stood unparalleled among the currosities of New York legislation. That of 1873 covered thirty-one closely printed pages of the statute book, and that of 1874 contained twenty-five pages. Each made several hundreds of separate appropriations, covering specific sums which ranged from \$25 to more than two millions. The bill of this present year is not so long nor so multifarious as some of its predecessors. Doubtless many cormorants were frightened away because they knew that the Governor had the right to shoot them down singly, and because they further knew that SAMUEL J. TILDEN was a vigilant sportsman and a dead shot. And so they kept out of range. But there is enough of this foul game in the bill to call into requisition all the Governor's keenness, wisdom, and courage. We trust he will so exercise the novel power conferred upon him by our amended Constitution as to encourage other States to incorporate a similar provision into their or-

## Sherman's Sticking Plaster.

When the Western Republicans led by Mr. Moston were demanding an inflation of the currency last winter, as the true remedy for the evils which that wild and visionary policy had produced, and the Eastern Republicans insisted upon contraction as the only method of return to a sound and permanent basis, Mr. SHERMAN. Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, attempted the feat of riding both hobbies at the same time.

He patched up a scheme which satisfied the inflationists, and was accepted by the contractionists because a day was named for the resumption of specie payments in 1879, without the least provision for attaining that desirable end. The whole contrivance was a sham and a deception; and aithough the President stood pledged by a previous veto and by voluntary declarations against such experiments, he signed this bill and made it a law.

Everybody knew at the time just as well as is known now, that this incongruous measure had no essence of vitality in it, and could not afford the least relief to the suffering interests. Congress might with equal complacency have enacted that the public debt should be paid off on the 1st of January, 1879, as to declare for resumption on that or any other day without prepara-

It has been said, the way to resume is to resume. So it is; but the indispensable condition is to have the solid dollars on hand, to redeem the notes issued by the Government and the banks when presented for payment. Without that provision, all talk of resumption is a farce and a fraud, like the ridiculous performance of RICHARDSON, under the President's dictation, of redeeming fivedollar notes in silver coin for two or three days, and then collapsing after the drain of a few thousands.

The Sherman sticking plaster was invented to hold together, temporarily, the two conflicting factions in the Republican party, who were radically separated on the question of finance. Of course they have

nism to-day is even more violent than when this trick was contrived.

Still Mr. SHERMAN has not abated in his effrontery. He appeared on Change in Cincinnati last week, and coolly told the business men of that city:

"I believe our financial affairs are in a much better condition than they have been for some years. We are now carrying out a policy that is designed to bring us soon to a specie standard. I know you business men all want something solid for a foundation. You want gold and silver as the basis of your money transactions, and to this end the Government is now working."

The Senator from Ohio is evidently an admirer of DANTON, and believes with him that "audacity" is one of the great virtues. He and his friends have had complete possession of the Government in all its branches for the last fourteen years. They shaped and directed all its policy, and in financial matters were greatly guided by the counsels of JAY COOKE, and other speculators of his stamp.

Whatever the state of the finances may be to-day, the Republican party made it, and this very JOHN SHERMAN, who entered Congress poor and is now a millionaire, had as much to do with all the tinkering of the currency, as any man in public life. And he was shrewd enough to profit by the legislation which he from position was most instrumental in perfecting.

To say that our "financial affairs are in a much better condition than they have been for some years," is to contradict his own declarations in the Senate and on the stump, when he maintained that the Bour-WELL contrivance of levving enormous taxes to buy bonds at a great premium ten or twenty years before maturity, placed the United States at the head of all nations for financial soundness.

When that policy exploded and the inevitable erash came from the extravagance, expansion, corruption, and frauds which Mr. SHERMAN and his party were guilty of, then he turns round and with a new patent medicine to sell, coolly informs his cheated customers that the other quackery was bad, but now he has a panacea for all the ills flesh is heir to. He has faith in charlatanism, and ought to have, having become enormously rich by a long practice in that honorable profession.

## The Only Hope.

People write us letters complaining that THE SUN is hostile to Mr. BEECHER. Our correspondents are wrong. We have no hostility whatever to Mr. BEECHER personally, and should have rejoiced if he had thoroughly and convincingly vindicated his character. We do bear intellectual hostility, however, to those false friends of his who have sought from the first to defend him by acguments which insult the reason.

This matter under investigation in Brookyn is one of the gravest moral questions ever forced for settlement on a jury or the public. It is much larger than Mr. BEECH-ER, and far passes in its importance the multitudinous membership of Plymouth Church. It touches vital principles of morals, and society will be in turmoil until it is finally and thoroughly explored, and the virus there is in the adultery or

conspiracy ejected from the social system. It is a tremendous affair, this of a leading clergyman whose name is known in every house in the land, under trial for adultery and foul perversion of his sacred calling Religion as well as society is concerned in probing the matter to the bottom. The loss of Mr. BEECHER even is of little account compared with the damage to sound morals and true religion, which would be caused by his continuance in the pastoral office, if he is the man several witnesses at the trial declare that he has acknowledged himself to be.

Partisanship is therefore a misfortune to him and to society. Indiscreet friendship may provoke against him forces that active enmity could not excite. Violent hostility

may defeat the ends of justice. THE SUN sees in this terrible inquest an inquiry which has its results deeply rooted in our whole religious and social life. It will therefore urge upon the public to never rest content until light is shed on all its dark places, and the secrets they hide are dragged forth to confound the guilty and vindicate the innocent.

The friends of Mr. BEECHER, if they are also the friends of truth and justice, as we trust they are, should rather applaud a journal which urges them to carry on the fight to the bitter end. Innocence should not know any fear. The fast disciples of the Plymouth pastor, whose faith in him rises to so high an altitude, should never be content until be emerges from the cloud which now surrounds him unspotted by evil and triumphant in his unharmed escape from the mephitic vapors of doubt suspicion, and vile imputation.

No one would celebrate such a vindication of Mr. BEECHEB with more upreserved joy and louder notes of praise than THE SUN. We cannot compel the event, however, but must await its coming, if it comes, and refuse to join in the cry of triumph until the victory is achieved.

## The Scandal Jurors' Pay.

A strange suggestion about the BEECHER trial finds acceptance in the belief of many Brooklyn people. Several weeks ago the Legislature passed an act empowering the Kings county Supervisors to pay the scandal jurors five dollars a day besides the remuneration regularly allowed by law This special enactment is not mandatory, however, and it is left with the Supervisors to decide whether the jurors shall get any mere than the usual two dollars a day. The suggestion, plainly stated, is that there will be no extra allowance until a verdict for Mr. BEECHER shall have been rendered. It is argued by believers in this astonishing theory that the refusal of the Supervisors to either give or decline to give the extra pay legalized by the Legislature means something; that a majority of them are strong partisans of Mr. BEECHER, as their warm daily discussions of the trial in the lobbies of the Court House show; and that more than one Supervisor has been heard to say that no official action will be taken until after the trial. The following extract from ex-Brother Joe Howard's Star is significant in the light of these suggestions:

"With the close of the case comes the question of compensation for the jury. If they agree doon a verdict, we see no reason why they should not be paid five dollars per diem for every day from the beginning till now. No man sees the necessity for a verdict, one was or the other, more clearly than the learned Judge wind presides at inctrial. To come to no determination of this case would be an insuit to the people, a blow to the jury system, an outrage on the litigants. Either the pisht of the defendant deserves a verdict.

"If Tilton has proven sequentian and ruin, he should pisint for the defendant seduction and ruin, he such that the seduction and ruin, he such that the seduction and ruin, he such that the seduction have the seduction and seduction which is worth almost as "If PERCHER IS INDOCENT, the Should have 'that verifiet of 'good and honored man,' which is worth almost as much to him as \$100,000 Hs to THITON.
"We hope Julie Ponter, Mr. Evarts, Mr. Brach, and Julies Nellson will make the jury feet the necessary of the property of th

The Kings county Supervisors, many of whom are men who cannot afford to be quiet under an implication of even impropriety, should understand that the trial pulled apart since then, and the antago- of any such method of influencing the

jury would in effect be to offer a price for corruption. An easy way of killing suspleton would be to act at once upon the question of extra pay.

The public will watch the action of the Supervisors with keen suspicion. Even hints of a corrupt use of their authority are very damaging to Mr. BEECHER. These men need watching by both Judge and counsel.

A St. Louis practitioner in the courts named MITCHELL was some time ago character ized as a shyster by the Republican of that city whereupon he brought an action against that journal for libel-a favorite method with persons of dubious reputations for trying to delude the public into the belief that they have characters subject to injury. A protracted trial in which a great deal of testimony was taken followed, and the result has been that the jury awarded MITCHELL a verdict of one cent damnges. To this verdict the Republican naturally takes exception upon the ground that it would be impossible to find a means of adjustment delcate enough to indicate that the plaintiff's un professional conduct brought him within just one cent's worth of being a shyster. It claims that the publication complained of was made in the interest of the public; that the verdict of the jury shows that they must have been convinced of the fact; and that therefore the delendants should have bad a clear verdict. Still, Mr. MITCHELL's experiment is hardly calculated to encourage the class of which he is a representative in the uppromising bursuit of endeavor ing to make newspapers pay damages for exerclaing the privilege of telling the truth from justifiable motives.

You remember that significant word "paroxysmal," which to this day furnishes occasion for those who are unfavorably disposed to Mr. Berkher to inpute to him a base and heinous crime, and we it it is said that that "paroxysmal kiss" was never heard of from the lips of Henric Ward. Berkher a very heard of from the lips of Henric Ward. Berkher a latterly incapable—the three here and there is the difference between the man of brain with the here. And there is the difference between the man of brain without heart and the man of brain with heart. Ween Mr. Berkher is peaks, he speaks at once from the fire above and the heat within, and everything that he says comes living—fairing, burning, out the sham man, who thinks all there is in words is the sound of the word, uses these incongraious, must forms of expression, and gives to them the outre significance that he decires.

The above is an extract of the speech of Judge as to the incapacity of BEECHER to use the adjective paroxysmal as applied to a kiss. He may not have used it, though MOULTON in his state ment last summer said he did. However that may be, BEECHER in his direct examination by Mr. EVARTS certainly spoke of kisses under designations just as incongruous, to use Judge PORTER'S term, as paroxysmal. He had spoken of a kiss as a "kiss of inspiration," and was sked what he meant. He replied:

"I meant—well, it was a token of confidence; it was a salutation that did not belong to the common courcey of lite; neither was it a kiss of pleasure, or anything of that kind, but it was, as I sometimes have seen t in poetry—it you will excuse me—it was—it seemed to me, a holy kiss. It in poetry—it you will excuse me—it was—it seemed once, a holy kiss.

"Q.—You have said something about your not returning it? A.—Weil, sir, I felt—I fet so deeply grateful that if I had returned the kiss, I might have returned it with an enthusiasm that would have offended her cell-cary; it was not best, under the circumstances, that she and I should kiss."

Now, to the ordinary mind, a man who can divide and subdivide kisses into those of pleasure and inspiration, holy kisses and kisses of enthusiasm, would seem to be talking in direct line with his habit if he spoke of a paroxysmal kiss. This last is a form of expression no more incongruous and unfit than are the others, and the man who could talk of the one sort of kisses while under the restraint of the witness stand would be not unlikely to characterize a kiss as paroxysmal in conversation with an intimate This is the way men argue; but it does not necessarily touch the question of fact alleged by MOULTON in his statement, though it does have a relation to the very subtle argument of

We are compelled to say that the eight distinguished gentlemen who gave Boss GRANT among the meanest men in the world. Here we find the Long Branch Commissioners advertising in the Long Branch News among the names of the property holders who have not paid their taxes that U. S. GRANT is deficient as sense is there in giving Gen. GRANT a house and and with a nobier generosity. Let them at least provide for the payment of all taxes and assessments as long as GRANT is President.

stealing, because he fully comprehends that in the on run it is the most unprofitable thing which he can do. Tribune.

Like the commandment "keep out of scrapes," which the young editor heard echoed in the tones of Gon's own thunder, the above is not heavenly doctrine nor even good earthly morality for a powerful editor to teach to his readers. If a man avoids stealing only because it is the most unprofitable thing which he can do," he is acting under a very poor motive, It is true, perhaps, as the experimental philosophers say, that what we call virtues have become so through ages of experience that their price from the first necessary to the well being of the race ; but a man who has not at this period of the world and in a civilized country, got these fundamental obligations of morality so kalplented in his nature that he refrains from stealing, not because it may bring him to prison, out because it is mean, unworthy, un fust, and wicked, is not a safe person to trust with your pocketbook or to invite into your house. Such a man has had a degraded parentage or is a case of perverted moral development. He must have had poor teaching in childhood or matured with blunted moral and religious conceptions in manhood. He may be a really clever commercial man, but he is a wretched specimen of humanity, and not in j only because he dare not do what would get him there. Let the young editor ponder on this matter in the tall tower. A powerful mind like his ought not to mislead the multitudes who turn to him for instruction.

Among the young politicians who have made a poise in this city, John Foley seems to be the most utterly gone out of all.

An immense amount of ivory is daily onsumed in the workshops of Europe and this country, though a short supply and correspondingly high prices both for the crude and manufactured articles have now for many years characterized the industry. Great as is the quantity of this material now employed in different countries, the continent of Africa furnishes seven eights of all that is worked up by the artisans of various nations-such as ornaments, toys, and crucifixes in France-heathen gods, boxes, and fans in India and China-billiard balls, boxes, miniature plates, chessmen, keys for planofortes, and various other musical instruments, fans, combs, folders, dominoes, and a multitude of other things, in England, Germany, and the United States. Though ivory and India are commonly associated together, it appears, in fact, that very little of the former comes from the latter. It is said that the most costly tusks or portions of the tusks, are those which are used for billiard balls, and the latter has of late become a very important item of manufacture in this country. A tusk of ivory weighing seventy pounds and upward, is considered by dealers as first-class.

Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS'S last novel, Bertha's Engagement (Petenson & Enothers), possesses the elements of popularity that attach to all this industrious story writer's romances. A romance in every ense of the word is "Bertha's Engagement." A more improbable story could scarcely have been invented. More unpatural and marveilous incidents by flood and field could not have been conceived. Sillier women weaker men, and a more impossibly fascinating, inter-lectual, and devilsally wicked hero never butore figured through ninety two chapters of a sensational American story. To those who are not sticklers for style, grain-mar, or healthy tone in a story, we cordially recommend a perusal of this book.

Weak jungs are cruelly racked and the general strength gradually wasted, by a persistent, deep-seased cough, which Dr. Javne's Expectorant may be relied on to cure. You will derive certain benefit from it also, if troubled with either asthma or broncaits. — 44%

SOME NEW BOOKS. Gos, Sherman's Autobiography.

When a great man writes his own memoirs and publishes them in his own life-time, his contemporaries are sure to read them pendence and reports, no less than his military schievements, have made him conspicuous, and his name has become a synonyme for indepenlence of thought and bluntness of expression Bold, energetic, and intensely active, honest minded and patriotic, loyal and true to his friends, outspoken and uncompromising to his enemies, with an experience extending through nearly every possible calling from that of Cadet at West Point to General of the American Armies, a land surveyor in California, an engineer, contractor, and lawyer in Kansas, a banker in San Francisco and New York, a college President and Professor in Louislana, a railroad superintendent in St. Louis, everywhere and at all times a student, and a close observer of men and things, he has had extraordinary adventures, and led a life of ceaseless activity. His acts show him to be ambitious, and yet no man has ever charged him with resorting to the cheap devices of the timeserver and demagogue. He has striven manfully in the walks of peace to accumulate a fortune, and although measurably successful in all his business callings, no man has ever ost a cent by him, or charged him with possessing an ill-gotten farthing. He has labored night and day as a soldier, and in all grades and stations has won the respect of those around him, reaching the high places of power with a rapidity which might well have turned the head of even a stronger man; and yet he has remained from the start simple and unaffected in his habits, modest and unostentatious in his deportment, open and accessible to all. It is not too much, therefore, to say that his counrymen have been led to anticipate an exciting book from his fertile and caustic pen.

In this, however, they will be somewhat disapcinted, for although the volumes before us do not pretend to be a history of the war, or even complete account of all the incidents in which the writer bore a part, but merely his recollection of events corrected by his memoranda." designed to "assist the future historian when he comes to describe the whole, and account for the motives and reasons which influ enced some of the actors in the great war." it is precisely in this last particular that they are deficient and disappointing. Although they are distinguished by a decidedly personal flavor and nuch independence of expression with reference to both men and measures, they are not which gives to military memoirs their principal interest and value. Neither are they marked by strategic and tactical movements, which are naturally looked for in the writings of so distinguished a general. He has said quite enough about Wool, Bueil, Hooker, Butterfield, Logan, Palmer, Blair, Sooy Smith, McClellan, Mc Clernand, Stanton, and even Thomas, to stir up an active and possibly an acrimonious controversy; but in no single instance has he drawn a com plete portrait or presented a careful and exended description of character, without which the story of the great rebellion must rapidly fade from the memory of man. How far the idiosynerasies, passions, interests, qualities, or qualifications of the chieftains and statesmen with whom Gen. Sherman came in contact affected their own conduct, and therefore influenced the course of events, no man could have told us bettter, and certainly nothing could have been more useful to the historian or more interfar enough: too far for his own peace and quiet, and not far enough to satisfy the curiosity of those who are to come when he and his com-

For all these memoirs tell us, Grant, who is commended principally for his "dogged resclution" and "terrible energy," might well be regarded as Sherman's inferior to the game of war, though we look in vain for a description of sons. We remember an anecdote, however, which shows that Sherman had considered that question, and even solved it philosophicala taxpayer to the amount of \$85! Now, what Iv. One night, while sitting before his camp fire, so the story goes, he remarked to an officer leaving him to pay the taxes? The persons who | with whom he was conversing: " I am a much made the present should act in a larger spirit | brighter man than Grant; I can see things than he can, and know more about books than he does, but I'll tell beats the world: he don't care a cent for what he can't see the enemy doing, but it scares me like hell!" We do not youch for the story, but it ought to be true, for it illustrates an essential

rades have passed away.

Grant, who has a steady and unimaginative temperament, never wasted time or lost sleep n trying to decide what the enemy was doing out of his sight, but acted from the best light be could get, and silently pursued his own plans, whether they were brilliant or not, till he was compelled by known movements or devices of the enemy to change them; while Sherman, who has a nerveus and excitable temperament, accompanied by an active imagination, not only gave every order and watched every movement of his 9%n army, but thought out with equal clearness the orders and movements by which his enemy would probably counteract them. In this peculiar excitability, we find the explanation of those appearances which at two different epochs came near changing the entire course of Sherman's career. We refer, as a matter of course, to the time when he was relieved from the command of the Department of Kentucky, on the report that he was crazy, which he contends was invented and circulated by Simon Cameron, then Secretary of War; and to the outery which arose against him after the battle of Shiloh, on the same ground. His explanation of this annoying story is creditable to his foresight and judgment, and the vigor with which he denounces Mr. Halstead, the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, for giving currency to it, is refresh ing; and yet the order of Gen. Halleck relievng him from duty near Sedalia, together with a letter written by Gen. Halleck to Mr. Ewing, it which he speaks of Gen. Sherman's "physical and mental system," as being "so completely broken" as to render him unfit for duty, shows that others besides Cameron and the nepspapers thought they could see in his personal peculiarities and actions at that period evidences of

mental derangement. Gen. Sherman does not fall to censure his subordinates when their acts seem to warrant t; and it is equally true that he praises them heartily in many cases where they deserve it but for the most part, the names and officia acts of the prominent generals who served under him, are almost all we have of their peronality in the pages of his memoirs. They move before us as good and true soldiers in heir various grades and stations, but in nearly all that pertains to their individuality, notwith standing their well-marked characteristics, they are at best but wooden images of them-selves. For all he tells us, posterity might well ook upon the staid, ponderous, and dignified Thomas as a Fabius Maximus; upon the plous Howard as a Masséna, whom Na poleon designated as "only an intrepid plunderer;" upon the dashing and grumbling Logan as a meek and submissive Havelock; or upon the intriguing and reckless Frank Biair, with his cards and whiskey, as a Wilberforce seeking only to strike the fetters from the

Then, too, while these volumes are filled with accounts of marches and countermarches, skirmishes and combats, and countless flank movements, all illustrated by tables showing the strength of the various divisions and corps and the number of the killed, wounded, and missing, we search them in vain for the story of extraordinary achievements in the face of extraordinary numbers and difficulties. We find nowhere within these volumes the history of a great battle or a great victory wherein Sherman and reputation, resolved to win or lose all upon the issue. Vicksburg, with all its bazards, followed by complete success, was won by Grant and although Sherman shows that he did not technically protest against the plan of cam-

paign, as has been frequently alleged, he admits placed Grant before the country in the attitude of having been foiled, if not entirely beaten. Chickemauga was saved from being a great national disaster by the dogged resistance of battle which annihilated Hood's army, and decided that the "March to the Sea" itself was not a great and irreparable blunder. And yet both Grant and Sherman characterized Thomas ing to trust him alone, test some more rapid and brilliant opponent might overwhelm him before he became aroused.

The battle of Mission Ridge or Chattanooga, in

the course of events. It will be remem-bered that the rebel army under Bragg ocof a precipitous ridge, and that Grant conhim at Chattanooga with the Army of the Cumberland, recently reinforced by Hooker's corps from the Army of the Potomac, while Sherman who had just arrived with the Army of the Tennessee from the banks of the Mississippi, was directed to cross from the north to the south side of the Tennessee under cover of darkness at a point above Chattenooga, so as to land upon the end of Mission Ridge, sloping gradually to the river, and strike the rebel army in flank rolling it up and driving it from its base and line of communication with the rear, before it could change front to resist the attack from this unexpected quarter. Sherman describes the passage of the river as having been made with ease and without accident or delay, but instead of pressing on with vigor and celerity, acting under the impulses of his imaginative temperament, which showed him all the dangers of his situation, he formed a line across the end of the ridge and fortified his own posttion before advancing against the enemy in force! This gave the rebel general time to reinforce and fortify that wing of his army so strongly that when Sherman did attack it with vigor, he was repulsed and easily held at bay. It is but just to add that his position was so threatening and full of danger to the Confederate army, that its commander thinking that a successful assault of his front was impossible, weakened his entire line to secure his left flank, and thus left an opportunity to throw forward the troops under Thomas. As is well known, they met with but slight resistance, and carried everything before them, to the equal surprise of hemselves, the Confederate general, and even of Gen. Grant. It is almost absolutely certain that not one officer or man in either of these armies imagined that the battle would terminate in the way it did, till after it was over, or that s successful assault could possibly be made up the steep face of Mission Ridge. Indeed, Thomas's soldiers were not expected to do more i their first advance than to carry the line of rifle trench at the foot of the hill, but finding it weakly held, and that the fire from the main line at the top of the hill was too high to do much harm, they rushed forward without orders from Grant or Thomas, and did not halt till they had almost equally certain that had not the victory fallen back without serious disaster, and Sherman would have been severely blamed for losing time in building breastworks instead of press ing vigorously and actively upon the flank of the stile army. In the face of these well-known facts. Sherman says that the attacks made by himself and Hooker upon the extreme flanks of Bragg's position were "to dissurb him to such an extent that he would naturally detach from his centre as against us, so that Thomas's army could break through his centre." That this was the result cannot be denied, but that it could have been intended or reasonably expected is contrary to all rules, and is not susmovements took place,
After the victory at Mission Ridge, Sherman

lief of Burnside, then shut up in Knoxville by Longstreet. From there Sacrman returned to Vicksburg and moved with a considerable force via Jackson to Meridian, with the view, according to his memoirs, of driving the rebel forces from Mississippi and securing the danger of interruption from that quarter. The country believed, however, that Mobile was the real objective point, and Grant, as well as the War Department, hoped that that place would be captured, or at least so strongly threatened from the rear as to be evacuated by the enemy. But man states explicitly that he never had the 'least idea of going to Mobile," though he admits that both the Confederates and our own people thought he would do so. It was with this movement toward Meridian that the eavalry force which moved out from Memphis about the same time, under the command of Gen. Sooy Smith, was expected to cooperate; but Smith had not gone far with his hastilyformed and poorly-organized command before he met Forrest, a determined and able leader, with a force almost as large and certainly much better organized than his own, and, after some sharp fighting, was compelled to return to Memphis. In view of the fact that Sherman himself did not meet any considerable force, and knew full well that he should not do so unless he endeavored to pass beyond Meridian, it seems that his hitter condemnation of Smith, notwithstanding the bad management of that officer, is hardly fair, however fully it may be justified by the strict rules of war. "Of course," he says : ould not approve of his (Smith's) conduct. and I know that he yet chafes under my censure. I had set so much store on his part of the project that I was disappointed, and so reported officially to Gen. Grant. Gen. Smith never regained my confidence as a soldier, though I still regard him as a most accomplished gentleman and skilful engineer. Since the close of the war he has appealed to me to relieve him of that censure, but I could not do it, as that would falsify history." Smith's report has never been published; and although it may not change the facts of history, as stated by Sherman, it is easy to see in the words just quoted ample justification for a full and careful statement of all that can be said by Smith in his own behalf.

did good service in marching rapidly to the re-

After Grant had won the battles about Chattanooga he was promoted to the newly revived grade of lieutenant-general, and ordered to Washington for the purpose of supervising all the military operations of the Government. Sherman succeeded him in the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and was charged with the conduct of a most important campaign. He had unlimited control over the vast resources of the Government in the three departments and armies constituting his military division, and found himself for the first time in his life engaged in an undertaking of the first magnitude. Also for the first time in his life he had the latitude and responsibility of an entirely independent commander, with no superior present or within reach upon whom he could call for orders, or who could claim to share his laurels. From this time forward to the end of the war he had no restrictions placed upon him except such as were inseparable from the general situation, or grew naturally out of the problems which he was called upon to solve. As all the world knows or may read in his memairs, he was successful thenceforth in every undertaking. How he drove Johnston foot by loot from Dalton to the Chattahoochee and beyond; how he defeated Hood at Peach Tree Creek, in a struggle which cost the country the young and chivalrous McPherson, and came nearer to rising to the dignity of a first-class batde than any other Sherman ever fought; how he 'flanked" Hood out of Atlanta, and was in turn 'flanked" all the way back to Dalton by that brilliant but reckless commander; and finally, ow he gave up in despair all effort to bring his leet-footed opponent to battle, and leaving him to the tender mercies of Thomas "the slow." marched down to the sea, are twice told tales, and yet there are several aspects of the story worthy of renewed consideration. It is set forth in the memoirs that Sherman

had never less than 100,000 men of all arms with him for duty, from the time he moved against

Dilton till he began the march to the sea, a force almost double that of his opponent; and while he pressed the latter steadily and remorsely rom position to position, till the patience of the rebel government was exhausted, and Johnston was relieved, it is fair to ask if he might not have annihilated the rebel army or have driver it back more rapidly and with much heavier loss? A careful estimate of the resources at his hands, or within his control, constrains us to answer this question in the affirmative. Among tary division were not less than seventy-five regiments of cavalry and mounted infantry, and although at that stage of the war many of them were dismounted, they were all experienced which Sherman bors a conspicuous part with the Army of the Tennessee, affords not only a veterans, in a high state of discipline, and capa ble of excellent service. They were, six months curious instance of a battle gained in an unexlater, organized into a separate corps, rem ed, newly armed, and fully equipped by Gen pected manner, but illustrates at the same time the influence of Sherman's peculiarities over Wilson, and under his command converted Hood's defeat at Nashville into an irreparable disaster, captured Selma, Montgomery, Columbus, Macon, and Augusta, all of them fortified cities, the most of them strongly and well defended, and won from Sherman the praise that they were by all odds the largest, best equipped, and most formidable cavalry force eve under his command. Had this corps been or ganized at the beginning of the Atlanta cambeen put upon the basis of a distinct and sees rate arm, with distinct and well defined uses, it sannot be doubted that it could have been so gsed in conjunction with the other arms of service as to put Johnston's army at Sherman's

But Sherman up to that time had had lit tle experience and still less confidence in cavalry; judging from his memoirs, he never fully appreciated its value, and even now be seems to regard it with indifference. What cavairy he had with him he used unmercifully, working it night and day, breaking it up into small detachments, and scattering it all about the theatre of war in a manner well calculated to wear out the borses and destroy the morale of the men, and equaliy well calculated to do the enemy no serious damage. It should be said, however, in justice to bim, that Johnston was even more careless of his cavalry and more incapable of appreciating its true nature and uses. Had that general concentrated his mounted force under of the characteristics of a great cavalry leader instead of under Wheeler, an officer of no enterprise and less ability, it would have been im possible for Sherman to maintain un broken the ong line of railway by which his army was sup plied, and consequently impossible for him to push the enemy into the interior of Georgia till he had organized a superior mounted force and put it under the control of a commander of still reater ability.

There is much, however, in the campaign against Atlanta to admire, but it relates more to administration and tactics than to organiza-tion and strategy; to feeding and moving the army rather than to perfection of organization or to any peculiar brilliancy of operations. The great advantage resulting from the capture of Atlanta arose from the fact that it gave Sher man possession of the most important railway centre within the limits of the confederacy; an so long as he held it, rendered it impossible for the rebel authorities to maintain effective com munication between the various armies under their control. The mere defeat of Johnston's army during that campaign was of no specia significance; but the conditions soon changed, and when that army under Hood threw itself upon Sherman's communications with the rear, and began a counter invasion, it lacked but one element of great generalship, namely, a sufficient force to carry out a great design. Shernan was greatly concerned, and though he had left Thomas behind, he feared that Hood would be too quick for him, not counting at its full value the steadiness, courage, and organizing capacity of that most admirable officer. The result is known to the world. Hood's eccentri movement was successful in breaking up the railroad by which Sherman drew his supplies but when continued into middle Tennessee, re-sulted in the destruction of his army by Thomas, who took time to organize into a compact and effective army the ample but heterogeneous macavalry officer himself, and not only fully appreciated the value of that arm, but knew well navigation of the Mississippi river from all gave the general commanding the cavalry corps his command, and would not permit himself to be forced into battle till he could count with confidence upon the success of that part of his

plan which was assigned to the cavalry.

Gen. Sherman states that he could not under

stand Thomas's failure to assume the offensive

after Schofield's defeat of Hood at Franklin, or

trated his forces inside the fortifications of

why he delayed so long after he had concen

Nashville; but these matters are all fully ex

plained in Thomas's official reports, and espe-

cially by the documents submitted by him to the

Committee on the Conduct of the War. In the first place, he was waiting for the arrival of A. J. Smith with the two veteran divisions of the Sixteenth Corps, and in the second place, for the remount of his cavalry. When he finally received peremptory orders on the 10th of Decem ber from Gen. Grant to attack without further delay, he declined equally as peremptorily to do so, because the ground was at that time covered with a giare of ice which would of itself have defeated him in the outstart. It cannot be sup posed that these facts had not come to Sherman's knowledge long before the publication of his memoirs, or that if he had given them that careful consideration to which they were entitled, he would have omitted to state them in vindication of a brother officer who can no longer look after the honor of his own name. Suppose for an instant that Thomas had risked an advance after the battle of Frankijn without A. J. Smith, then hourly expected, and had suffered a defeat, would be not have committed a grave and unpardonable mistake which might have cost him Nashville and converted even the march to the sea into a national calamity? Hood's only chance was to defeat Thomas in detail; while all the rules of war required Thomas to concentrate the troops under his command, to call in his outlying detachments, and even, if necessary, to give up for the time being, the fortified posititions of Murfreesborough, Bridgeport, Chattanooga, and Decatur, if such sacrifices would render victory certain. The fact is that Thomas made no mistakes; his policy was sound, and will bear the most searching criticism. The only question which can be fairly raised, is whether he might not have done all he did more rapidly, and this question must be answered in the negative, in view of the fact that A. J. Smith, who came from Missouri to join him, was not under his control or where he could render efficient service till be reached Nashville, while the cavalry which had been scattered and worn out by the hard work of the past season, could not during an active campaign be reorganized and remounted sooner than it was, Upon the statements and documents contained in his memoirs it appears that Sherman is entitled to the credit of proposing, as well as of conducting, the march to the sea. It is unquestionable, however, that the idea in various forms had been suggested previously, but he first gave it a practical shape; and it is a curious fact that up to the last moment he reserved the privilege and considered the desirability of going to Apalachicola on the Gulf of It is also the truth that this alternative if miserable question of a chair for a laly at a seted upon, would have carried his army almost two men had long hated each other, and to as completely out of the theatre of war, as if it had marched to the borders of Lake Michigan. Indeed, he could have done nothing which would have inflicted less injury upon the enemy. or more fully neutralized the effect of his victorious march to Atlanta. His decision to go toward Savannah was judicious and in strict conformity to the rules of war, since it give him what military men call interior lines in reference to Hood and Lee. In other words, it put it within his power to form a junction with Grant, and absolutely to prevent Hood from forming one with Lee, and at the same time to devastate the enemy's country, break up his lines of communication, and destroy his ar-

senals and depots of supplies.

Augusta, Indeed, the time expended in and about Savannah was time lost, since the occupation of Augusta and the continuance of the march toward Grant would as certainly have caused the evacuation of Savannah as the march from that place toward Raleigh at a later day compelled the evacuation of Charleston, It was a mistake, because it enabled Johnston to recall from Alabama all that was left of Hood's broken battalions, and by uniting them with the other detachments of his widely extended command, to concentrate a respectable army in the Carolinas and interpose it between Sherman and Grant. Had Johnston been more prompt in taking advantage of the opportunity, or could be have gathered a force sum. ciently strong to check Sherman's subsequent march, it is difficult to see how the latter could have corrected his blunder. There would have been no recourse left him but to commit a still greater blunder, namely that of transporting his army to Petersburg by water, and thus remove ing it for the time consumed in the voyage entirely from the theatre of war. As it was, this latter movement was contemplated both by Sherman and Grant, as shown by the memoirs, and was only abandoned when it was discovered that it could not be completed in less than two months. There is nothing in the reports of either to show that they saw then or have ever seen since the real danger they would have thereby incurred, or the advantages that Johnston might have gained. Sherman shows by Grant's own letters that the latter did not favor the march to the sea while Hood's army was advancing against Thomas, but he does not make it clear that the orginal suggestion of that movement was not made by Grant. There is reason to believe that the whole truth in reference to this question has not yet been published, and that whatever opposition Grant may have shown to the march, was due in a great degree to the influence of Gen. Rawlins, Grant's chief of staff, who, it is known, had the gravest fears of a disaster to Thomas if Sherman should leave him to contend single-handed with Hood. It is said that Rawlins even went so far as to visit Washington and personally advise the Sec retary of War to forbid the carrying out of the plan at that juncture. It is also said that the idea of transporting Sherman's army by sea from Savannah to the James river was suggested by Rawlins. Be this as it may, it is probably fortunate in both cases that Rawlins's advice was usually been accorded to it. He was a very able man, but in these cases he was clearly in the

right, but it should not have extended to that

wrong, if his views have been properly reported, In reply to a letter from Grant, in regard to following Hood, Sherman says: "Unless I let go Atlanta, my force will not be equal to his;" and yet shortly afterward he did "let go Atlanta," and, leaving Thomas with only a part of his own army, marched with the main body in the direction of Savannah. The details of this march and of that through the Carolinas are graphically described in the memoirs, and will be read with interest in time to come, though the anecdotes and incidents which illustrate the narrative seem to justify the opinion that those long marches constituted a grand "picnic excursion," properly characterized by an Irish bummer, who exclaimed, while foraging liberally off the country, "If this is war, bedad, I hope

we'll never have pace." These remarkable volumes are bristling with points, and filled with interesting descriptions. There is scarcely a dull or tedious page in them, and yet we doubt if their publication at this time will either contribute to the happiness or increase the reputation of their author, There is too much in them to stir up controversy, and not enough to show the world conclusively that their writer is at all times right, or that he belongs to the highest type of either thinkers or actors.

-Conductors on Chattanooga street railroads are poid seventy-five cents a day. -A candidate for treasurer of a Mississippi county announces that if elected he will pay all

-The extent of popular interest in base all at Hartford is shown by the action of one family, who have taken their church pew cushions to cover their reserved seats at the ball ground.

-"Chacun pour Sol."—Mamma (steenly)—

"Now, Miriam, say grace." Miriam (who for previous misconduct has been deprived of pudding)-"For all they have received let them be truly thankful." -Gent-"I left a lock of hair here a few days ago to be fitted in a locket. Is it ah-ready?"
Artiste—" Very sorry, sir; it has been mislaid. But it's of no consequence, sir; we can easily get it matched,

-During the break-up of the Housatonio river in March, the ice was piled so high and so firmly packed upon a road which runs along its banks, then, until the beginning of last week, it was impossible to

-A man in Nevada, shot by robbers, recovered consciousness in time to hear one of the rascals say: "Had we better shoot him again?" to which another replied: "No, I guess the cuss is dead." Ho wisely kept quiet until they had departed with their -Yama Gawa, a Japanese member of

the class of '75 in the Yale Scientific School, has left New Haven for Tokai, Japan, to take a position in the Imperial college, having anticipated the concluding work of the course and passed the examinations, three months before the regular time of graduation. -The Bank of France owns a brick for

which 1,000 france in specie was paid. It was taken from the ruins of a burnt house, and the image and figures of a note for 1,000 france are burned on the surface, transferred by the heat from a real note. This brick the bank redeemed on presentation, as if it were -Two Prussian papers state that the anthorities have succeeded in tracing and arresting the leading conspirator in the alleged plot against Prince Bismarck's life. Both papers assert that the plot was

also directed against the Emperor's life. The person arrested is said by one journal to be a relative of Mgr. Ledochowski, the Archbisnop of Posen, and by the other to be related to a deceased Archbishop of that -Nasr Ullah Khan of Darab, a robber who had been imprisoned by the Kavam ul Malk, escaped from his prison at Shiraz in Persia in open day.

Five of his sons introduced themselves into the prison, wounded the jailers, and with drawn swords took out their father. At the Sadi gate nine horses were a readiness; the father, his five sons, one of his daughters, and two servants mounted and fied. The Kavam al Mulk speedily pursued them with 100 horsemen. At a distance of eight leagues from Shiraz they came up with the fugitives; the latter stopped and showed fight. killed two and wound a several of the pursuers then put the rest to flight, the Kavam in the matst of beat the Kalanter, Mayor of Shiraz, and a hunds his troopers. The robbers actually turned and pursued them some way back to Shiraz. -The military tribunal of Warraw has tried a case which is worth noticing for the extraordi-

nary state of feeling which it reveals in society. A staff captain, one Karpoft, was indicted for the wilful murder of a rural magistrate named Kozinenko had gone to the village where the Judge was state placed himself on the road where the sudge's carriage must pass, and deliberately shot him without warning at the risk of killing the secretary by his side instead. The wounded man got out, Karpoff fired again, rolls with his viction into a ditch, and, when he saw that his life was gone, professed "his heart lighter," and west to give himself up. He was sentenced to Siberia, 985 the Court will intercede with the Emperor. tragedy and absurdly mild punishment are th that antagonism between the military me civilians which still characterizes Russian original cause of quarrel, or rather the preseems to have been in the habit of saying be about war and officers. Explanations for ball scene, and the affair scemed ender disclaiming offence. Karpoff was then tool nenko went about with a dog said to have him, Karpoff, out of demanding satisfact interview. This report led to a scene in den, during which the officer give the lie received a blow on the cheek. Of course have followed. It appears that Kozineako one of the seconds, thought he did. The a round-robin exonerating Karpoff from all stabonor, and the evidence shows him to have been dious, quiet-living, pro nising officer; yet that his honor required him to murder Kozine those in command over him evidently thought could not act otherwise. Such is the present state of The march toward Savannah was therefore | public opini n about ducling in Eussia.